



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

British schooner *Montpelier*. All of these vessels were in ballast and were given clean bills of health.

During the week a rumor was circulated to the effect that there was a case of plague at the municipal hospital here. I immediately visited the hospital and asked to see the case, but found that the report was without foundation. I was well treated by the French authorities, and especially so by the army medical officers who have shown me every courtesy since I have been here. * * *

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

GERMANY.

Report from Hamburg—Action against rats.

HAMBURG, January 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 20: The steamship *Palatia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed for New York on the 14th instant, carrying 683 passengers. For these passengers 301 pieces of baggage were inspected and 240 were disinfected.

The steamship *Albano*, of the Union Line, sailed for New York and Newport News on the 18th instant, carrying 298 steerage passengers booked by the Hamburg-American Line. For these passengers 160 pieces of baggage were inspected and 74 were disinfected.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the steerage compartments of the steamship *Patricia*, which was to sail the next day, were inspected.

The authorities of Hamburg are wide awake to the danger of the admission of plague, and among other things are devoting a great deal of attention to the destruction of rats in the city. On the 17th instant the police department published a notice offering a premium of 5 pfennigs (a little more than a cent) for each dead rat delivered until February 10 of this year. I am informed that experiments are in progress for the killing of rats in ships and warehouses by chemical means, but I have not yet inquired into these experiments.

Within the past three weeks 3 or 4 sporadic cases of smallpox have been reported, as occurs in every large city occasionally, but the health of the port is good.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox at Königsberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram has to-day been received from the consul at Stettin, which reads as follows: "Smallpox Königsberg."

Respectfully,

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.